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Sent: Fri 1/29/2016 8:04:09 PM
Subject: New Clips (Hoosick Falls)

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New York Times Online: **EPA: New York Village Should Test Water for Teflon Chemical**

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN. 28, 2016, 5:01 P.M. E.S.T.

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y. — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is telling people in an upstate New York village to have their well water tested for a chemical used in making Teflon.

The agency on Thursday advised residents of Hoosick to have their wells tested for PFOA, which has been linked to cancer and other illnesses. It has been detected in municipal wells in Hoosick Falls, a village within the Rensselaer (rehn-suh-LEER') County town.

The agency says water with a level of PFOA higher than 100 parts per trillion shouldn't be used for drinking or cooking. That's a quarter of the EPA's current advised limit of 400 ppt.

An EPA administrator says the lower number reflects a new limit being developed by the agency.

Officials are investigating the extent of PFOA pollution in Hoosick Falls.

Hoosick Falls residents praise EPA intervention in water crisis

WRGB TV CBS NEWS 6

By Hubert Wiggins

January 28th 2016

HOOSICK FALLS -- Yvette McIntosh-Sauer purchased her dream home in Hoosick Falls last year. But now with the city's drinking water supply contaminated by a chemical linked to cancer

that dream is now a nightmare. "We just bought property five months ago and there was no disclosure; if we had known we would have looked elsewhere because our health is important, and we feel trapped right now," Ms. McIntosh-Sauer said.

Late last year tests of samples taken from the town's water supply showed levels of the chemical Perfluorooctanoic, also known as PFOA. On Wednesday the State Health Commissioner and the Acting Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation announced a series of actions designed to remediate the water crisis. One step is the implementation of water filtration systems in schools and community gathering places. McIntosh-Sauer is hoping the town's water will be made safe because using bottled water for an indefinite period of time is not practical. "There is a temporary fix that should be coming in a few weeks they say, but we'll see," Ms. McIntosh-Sauer said. McIntosh-Sauer adds she is glad that the EPA is now involved. "If it weren't for the EPA we would be still be using the water," Ms. McIntosh-Sauer said.

Musician George Villarini has lived in Hoosick Falls for more than three decades. He now wonders if the health problems that have plagued him for years are related to the water. "I've had a liver transplant, I've had heart problems, I've had a valve replacement, and tumors," Mr. Villarini said.

Beginning in mid-February state health officials will begin blood testing for residents who would like to be tested. A hotline has been set up where people can call to get information related to the Hoosick Falls water crisis. The number is 1-800-801-8092.

WAMC

EPA Issues Statement On Private Wells In Town Of Hoosick

By LUCAS WILLARD • 16 HOURS AGO

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued a statement regarding those with private wells in the Town of Hoosick and Village of Hoosick Falls.

The statement released Thursday afternoon reads:

"The EPA is developing a lifetime health advisory level for PFOA. While this work continues, the EPA recommends that people in the Town of Hoosick and the Village of Hoosick Falls who have private wells at which PFOA has been found to be present at a level greater than 100 parts per trillion not use that water for drinking or cooking, and instead take advantage of the free bottled water that is being made available at the Tops Market in Hoosick Falls. In addition, the EPA recommends that people in the Town of Hoosick and the Village of Hoosick Falls who have private wells that have not yet been tested for the presence of PFOA ask the New York State Department of Health to test their well and, in the meantime, take advantage of the bottled water available at the Tops Market in Hoosick Falls."

Previously, those on the Village of Hoosick Falls water system have been asked to avoid cooking or drinking water from the public supply.

Also, environmental activist Erin Brockovich will meet with those affected by the contamination

at a community meeting scheduled between noon and 2 p.m. in the Greenwall Auditorium at Bennington College in Bennington Vermont.

On Wednesday, the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics site in Hoosick Falls was declared a New York State superfund.

TIMES UNION BLOG

EPA sets safe limit for PFOA in Hoosick Falls water supply

By Casey Seiler, Capitol bureau chief

January 28, 2016

(Note: This post has been updated to reflect the state Health Department's adoption of EPA's guidance.) The federal Environmental Protection Agency is advising that people in the Town of Hoosick and the Village of Hoosick Falls who have private wells where the substance PFOA has been found should not drink or cook with that water if the PFOA level is above 100 parts per trillion.

In a statement Thursday afternoon, EPA said residents whose water shows levels higher than 100 ppt should take advantage of the free bottled water that is being made available at Tops Market in Hoosick Falls.

A few hours later, a state Department of Health spokesman said the agency would use the EPA's guidance as it conducts its "risk analysis to determine an appropriate health guidance value."

In a Wednesday-afternoon news conference, DOH Commissioner Howard Zucker repeatedly said his agency would start with a 400 ppt safety measure, the EPA's maximum allowable level for short-term exposure, as it began its health assessment of the contamination in the Rensselaer County community.

"We're going to work from there and identify what point how far down we're going to go," Zucker said, adding that the work should be done within the next month.

The state agency changed its stance on the safety of residential Hoosick Falls water use in recent weeks, after EPA determined that residents with affected water supplies should curtail their usage.

On Wednesday, Gov. Andrew Cuomo's administration took action to designate the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant, which has been identified as the most likely point of origin for the PFOA in the local water supply, as a Superfund site.

PFOA has been linked to several ailments in humans, including certain forms of cancer.

The EPA advised that residents in the town and village whose water has not yet been tested

should contact the state Department of Health to have their wells tested. Until that testing takes place, the free bottled water should be used for drinking and cooking.

Looking down on Carey Ave. the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant is seen in the background in Hoosick Falls. (Paul Buckowski / Times Union)

TIMES UNION

Feds: Don't drink water

EPA urges Hoosick Falls-area residents to get wells tested for toxic chemical

By Casey Seiler

Updated 7:41 am, Friday, January 29, 2016

The federal Environmental Protection Agency is advising Rensselaer County residents whose private water wells show a toxic substance in excess of 100 parts per trillion that they should not drink their water or cook with it.

In a statement Thursday afternoon issued in response to a Times Union query, the EPA said people in the Town of Hoosick and the Village of Hoosick Falls whose water shows levels of perfluorooctanoic acid higher than 100 ppt should take advantage of free bottled water that has been made available at Tops Market in Hoosick Falls.

A few hours later, a state Department of Health spokesman said the agency would use the EPA's guidance as it conducts its "risk analysis to determine an appropriate health guidance value."

PFOA is a man-made chemical used to make nonstick and other household and commercial products that are heat-resistant and repel grease and water.

Under an agreement reached with the EPA a decade ago, major PFOA makers have phased out its use. Exposure to PFOA has been linked to a range of adverse health effects, including cancer and thyroid disease.

Although the source of the contamination has not been identified, officials have focused on the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant, which is located near several wells that supply Hoosick Falls' water treatment plant. The company is the community's largest employer.

On Wednesday, Gov. Andrew Cuomo's administration took action to designate the Saint-Gobain plant as a Superfund site, a status that allows the state to fast-track environmental remediation and legal actions.

POST STAR

Granville testing its water for PFOA

Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics

Steve Jacobs [photos—sjacobs@poststar.com](mailto:sjacobs@poststar.com)

A senior manager for the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant in Granville, seen Thursday in the village, says the Granville facility has never used PFOA — perfluorooctanoic acid — in its manufacturing process. The village is having its water tested nonetheless, in hopes of assuring residents there is nothing to worry about after water in Hoosick Falls was found to be contaminated by PFOA used by the Saint-Gobain factory there.

2 hours ago • KATHLEEN MOORE kmoore@poststar.com

GRANVILLE □ There is good news for those who live near the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics factory in the village.

Unlike Saint-Gobain's factory in Hoosick Falls, the Granville plant does not use the hazardous chemical — perfluorooctanoic acid — that contaminated the drinking water in Hoosick Falls.

At the Granville plant, about 130 people make specialty sealants, primarily for the automotive and construction markets.

"We have never used PFOA in the manufacturing processes in Granville," said Dina Silver Pokedoff, a senior manager for the company.

But the Granville plant was owned by two other companies before Saint Gobain, and there is no telling whether PFOA was used then.

"It's been here since 1962. It's changed owners three times," said village Public Works Superintendent Dan Williams. "You never really know. The new owner buys the old owner's problems."

Granville officials are getting the water tested, just to make sure.

"My mayor's told me, just get this test done so we can calm fears," Williams said.

It will take 20 days for a lab to test the water, plus time to ship samples out. He expects to get results in about 30 days.

The test will cost \$550 to \$600, and the sample must be sent out of state. His local water lab could find only two labs capable of testing for the uncommon chemical, Williams said.

The price is quite high for a water test, but he is willing to pay it. He is just hoping to get the right answer back.

"You hope it's a one-time thing," Williams said.

He thinks Granville's water supply is somewhat protected from groundwater contamination, in which a chemical leak or improper disposal leeches into the ground and eventually makes its way to the wellfield.

Granville's wells are relative shallow and mostly recharged by a river, not groundwater, Williams said.

But the wellfields are only about a quarter-mile away from the Saint Gobain plant.

In Hoosick Falls, the wellfields are also close to the Saint-Gobain plant, and PFOA was detected in the water in 2014. As of Wednesday, the plant had been classified as a Superfund site. Gov. Andrew Cuomo has classified PFOA as a hazardous substance, which gives the state the power to begin cleanup operations.

Residents of Hoosick Falls were told to stop drinking the town water. Saint-Gobain is providing bottled water and paying for water filters.

Manufacturers agreed to stop using PFOA by the end of 2015 because of its health risks. It was used to make non-stick cookware, stain-resistant carpeting, microwave popcorn bags and other items.

Politico

EPA recommends more-stringent rules in Hoosick Falls

By Scott Waldman

Jan. 28, 2016

ALBANY — The federal Environmental Protection Agency on Thursday recommended a more-stringent water quality standard in Hoosick Falls.

The EPA is now developing a lifetime health advisory for the toxic chemical perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA, which has been found in the village water supply. The EPA considers 400 parts per trillion a safe level, but is now recommending that residents whose water contains levels greater than 100 parts per trillion to "not use that water for drinking or cooking," according to an agency statement. EPA officials advised those residents to get free bottled water offered at a Tops market in Hoosick Falls.

The new federal figure is about a quarter of the baseline that state Department of Health Commissioner Howard Zucker said the state would use on Wednesday evening. Previously, state officials relied on the far higher rate of 50,000 parts per trillion even as other states recognized the danger of PFOA and used the federal benchmark.

After a hastily assembled meeting at Gov. Andrew Cuomo's office on Wednesday, state officials declared the source of possible pollution as a Superfund site in need of remediation.

For more than a year, state officials told village residents that the water was safe to use. However, after EPA officials publicly warned local residents to stop using their water late last year, state officials changed their recommendation.

For decades, the Saint-Gobain factory in Hoosick Falls produced Teflon-coated materials that the EPA says may have polluted the village water supply with PFOA, which is used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant carpets and packaging. The EPA is investigating whether that chemical may have seeped into village wells when workers cleaned smokestack filters and other equipment at the factory, which Saint-Gobain has owned since 1999. Other factories in town may have also used the chemical, so its exact source has not yet been pinpointed.

U.S. Sen. Charles Schumer urged Saint-Gobain to cooperate with state and federal officials to clean the water until the cause has been discovered and mitigated. Schumer sent a letter to the company's president and CEO Tom Kinisky urging him not to follow the same strategy of alleged polluters in the past who elected "to stall for time, to litigate, to stonewall, to stall and to frustrate."

"These developments, and others, have cast a pall of uncertainty and fear over the Hoosick Falls community, with wide ranging impacts from health and emotional well-being to the local economy," he wrote in the letter. "The only way that this uncertainty and fear can be addressed is by speedily defining all potential sources of the contamination, the nature of the contamination, the threat the contamination poses to human health and how far it has spread."

Health Commissioner Howard Zucker held a press conference Wednesday evening. (Scott Waldman)

Editorial: Action in Hoosick Falls

TIMES UNION

January 28, 2016

THE ISSUE:

After moving too slowly, authorities are taking action in the Hoosick Falls water crisis.

THE STAKES:

They now must fulfill promises to fix the problem and address public health needs.

Maybe you could call it the Flint effect. Almost overnight, potentially dangerous levels of a cancer-causing chemical in a Rensselaer County village's water supply have started to receive the high-level attention they deserve.

On Wednesday, leaders of the village of Hoosick Falls, the town of Hoosick and the local school district were summoned to the state Capitol for a meeting with Gov. Andrew Cuomo and top state health and environmental officials.

Immediately afterward, the state announced the site of a Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant, believed to be the source of the pollution, will be declared a state Superfund site. The move clears the way for increased state resources to begin remediation and to explore what impact this has had on public health. The state also issued an emergency regulation formally classifying the chemical involved — perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA — as a hazardous substance.

That's good news for the 3,500 Hoosick Falls residents, many of whom have been in a near panic in recent weeks after disclosures of the water problem and its possible connection to cancer and other illnesses. Just as troubling was that village officials first learned of the elevated levels of PFOA in 2014 but failed to communicate the potential health risks to citizens or address the problem. Now, authorities are, as they say, all over it — trying to make up for the reasonable perception that officials weren't moving urgently enough.

The latest response could be partly attributable to a very different situation that is making nationwide headlines. To save money, the financially stressed city of Flint, Mich., switched to an unsafe water source contaminated with lead and other pollutants. Evidence has surfaced that Michigan officials had been aware for some time of the threat to public health, and children in particular, yet failed to address it and publicly disagreed when health experts raised concerns. Now Michigan Gov. Rick Snyder is paying politically, with calls for his resignation, as his state rushes to implement costly remedies.

In New York, by contrast, it seems a necessary sense of urgency is taking hold. Health Commissioner Howard A. Zucker says the state will take blood samples from residents to assess the health risk, re-test private wells in the village and install filters at schools and other gathering places. U.S. Sen. Charles Schumer on Thursday pressed Saint-Gobain to be proactive. A well-known personal injury law firm has descended on the community, seemingly ready to litigate.

What happens next will be the real test. The public deserves a full picture of the problem, not potentially deceptive assurances like Commissioner Zucker's observation that "there hasn't been any health effects that we've noticed," or Mr. Cuomo's suggestion that people's concerns have "nothing to do with reality." The reality is that they don't yet know what the reality is. The public looks to them to do all it takes to find out.

Photo illustration by Jeff Boyer / Times Union

EPA advises Hoosick residents to test private wells

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Updated 14 hrs ago

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y. (AP) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is telling people in an upstate New York town to have their well water tested for a chemical used in making Teflon and similar materials.

The agency on Thursday advised residents of Hoosick to have their wells tested for PFOA, which has been linked to cancer and other illnesses. It has been detected in municipal wells in

Hoosick Falls, a village within the Rensselaer County town. The agency said water with a level of PFOA higher than 100 parts per trillion shouldn't be used for drinking or cooking. That's a quarter of the EPA's current advised limit of 400 ppt.

EPA Region 2 Administrator Judith Enck says the lower number reflects a new limit being developed by the agency. State and federal officials are investigating the extent of PFOA pollution in Hoosick Falls.

WAMC

Schumer Wants Transparency With Company Saint-Gobain

By LUCAS WILLARD • 18 HOURS AGO

New York U.S. Senator Charles Schumer is asking the Saint-Gobain company to cooperate with state and federal authorities as work begins to remove a chemical contaminant from the Hoosick Falls public water supply.

On Thursday, Senator Schumer wrote to Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics President and CEO Tom Kinisky to work “promptly, proactively and transparently” in addressing the perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA, contamination in the Rensselaer county community’s water system.

Saint-Gobain owns buildings in the community that are at the center of the water contamination question. The company is paying for temporary and permanent filtration systems for the village water supply and is providing village residents with bottled water.

On Wednesday, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation declared the Saint-Gobain site in Hoosick Falls a Superfund.

ALBANY BUSINESS REVIEW

MORNING EDITION

Hoosick Falls water filtration still weeks away

Jan 29, 2016, 6:57am EST Updated Jan 29, 2016, 7:14am EST

Michael DeMasi ReporterAlbany Business Review

Two large tanks were delivered this week to the water treatment plant in Hoosick Falls,... more

DONNA ABBOTT-VLAHOS

A temporary water filtration system being installed in Hoosick Falls, New York is expected to be

up and running in two to three weeks, but residents will have to wait longer before their tap water is considered safe to drink.

Two large tanks were delivered this week to the village's water treatment plant, part of a carbon filtration treatment that's expected to reduce the amount of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the municipal water supply to safe drinking levels.

The village is leasing the system from Calgon Carbon of Pittsburgh at a cost of \$300,000.

Saint-Gobain Performance Plastic Co., whose manufacturing plant in the Rensselaer County village is the suspected source of the contaminant in the water wells, is paying for the leasing, installation and maintenance of the system.

A Saint-Gobain spokeswoman, Dina Pokedoff, said the system is expected to go online in two to three weeks.

The New York State Health Department, which approved the temporary filter until a permanent one can be designed and installed, said the village has indicated the system will be connected in that time frame.

"At that point, treated water will be in the system," said Erin Silk, a spokeswoman for the health department. "This will be followed by a period of flushing all of the water lines to remove any residual PFOA in the system, and testing to make sure that the water is of acceptable quality. In the meantime, bottled water will be provided to residents until the system is up and running and the water is determined to be of acceptable quality."

The free bottled water is being distributed to residents and businesses at the Tops Market on Route 22 in Hoosick Falls. Saint-Gobain is paying for the water.

Saint-Gobain, headquartered in France with North American operations, makes a wide variety of building and construction materials and is one of the world's 100 largest corporations. U.S. and Canadian sales totaled \$6.2 billion in 2014.

A total of 186 people work at Saint-Gobain's two facilities in Hoosick Falls, including the McCaffrey Street plant which is near the village's water wells. The McCaffrey Street plant makes high-performance tapes and films for the automotive, life sciences, electronics, architectural and aerospace industries.

The company doesn't manufacture the toxic substance found in the municipal water, but small amounts of PFOA were present in some of the raw materials that were supplied to the company, Pokeduff said. The company has been phasing out the use of PFOA in materials at Hoosick Falls and eliminated them entirely in December 2014 after tests found elevated levels in the municipal water supply.

As work on the temporary filter continues, Gov. Andrew Cuomo has declared the Saint-Gobain plant a Superfund site, enabling it to investigate and clean-up the contamination and recover the costs from the responsible parties.

Separately, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which has advised people to not drink or cook with the water, issued a new, more stringent guideline Thursday regarding the presence of

perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in water.

The EPA now recommends people in the town or village of Hoosick Falls who have private wells where PFOA is greater than 100 parts per trillion to not use it for drinking or cooking. The agency is also recommending those with private wells who haven't yet tested their water for the presence of the substance to contact the state Health Department to request a test.

PFOA is found in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant carpets and fabric, and other products.

Studies have associated exposure to PFOA with an increased risk for several health effects in the liver, immune system, thyroid gland, cholesterol levels, blood pressure during pregnancy, and kidney and testicular cancer

The EPA says it is "developing a lifetime health advisory level for PFOA."

Hoosick Falls Residents Relieved Action Taken to Investigate Chemicals in Water

TIME WARNER CABLE NEWS

By Katie Eastman

Hoosick Falls is a village that's seen better days, but Wednesday's Superfund site announcement is bringing hope to a place that's worried it's been drinking poisoned water for a while.

"We are a poor town," said the owner of Thorpe's Pharmacy, Jim Monahan.

The population has been declining since factories left and jobs slowly disappeared.

"And now there's nothing in the village," said a Penny, a woman who's lived there her whole life.

It's still a place where about 3,500 people live and work.

"You know everybody, you know," said Nancy Martelle.

Many of them get their paychecks from the largest employer in town, Saint Gobain Performance Plastics. The France-based company makes Teflon-coated materials. The only factory left in this town is also the reason the people in Hoosick Falls can't drink their water.

"I've been drinking the water my whole life, so who knows what's in my system?" said Michael Kaufmann.

The EPA says high levels of the cancer causing chemical Perfluorooctanoic, or PFOA, is in the public drinking water and some private wells. They believe it came from Saint Gobain's waste and the factories here before it.

Even after locals took it upon themselves to test the water in 2014 when they started seeing rare

forms of cancer, it took a while before anyone in charge acknowledged there was a problem. Just last month, village officials and the state told residents to continue drinking the water.

"The village says it's OK, the state says it's OK, what do you think?" Monahan said of questions he started getting at his pharmacy. "And like I said, I wouldn't want to see a young child have baby formula mixed with it."

For the past few months, headlines have shown the frustration of a village that felt like no one was hearing it.

"The initial state response, I thought, was silly," said Monahan.

On December 2, a spokesman with the NYSDOH told Time Warner Cable News that "we don't expect any health effects in the community, but we don't like the PFOA being there." The state's tune changed on Wednesday with the announcement of the Superfund site, and Monahan says it's about time.

"We're looking for some good news now, and I think yesterday was a start," he said.

A temporary water filtration system for the municipal water will start working in three weeks. Saint Gobain has promised to pay for a permanent fix.

ALBANY BUSINESS REVIEW

Hoosick Falls water contamination crisis will be helped by Superfund designation, school superintendent says (Video)

Jan 28, 2016

Ken Facin started his day Wednesday morning frustrated and upset by the New York State Health Department's response to the chemical contamination found in the drinking water in the village of Hoosick Falls.

"Our local leaders have put forth their best efforts but this is really much bigger than a community issue," said Facin, superintendent of the Hoosick Falls Central School District in eastern Rensselaer County, near the Vermont border. "I do believe the Department of Health has been negligent in how they've handled this, and the lack of seriousness for this community."

Facin made his remarks during an interview with Albany Business Review. Hours later, he was unexpectedly called to a private meeting with Gov. Andrew Cuomo at the Capitol, where he and other officials learned the governor was taking the extraordinary step of declaring the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics plant in Hoosick Falls a state Superfund site.

"We are taking immediate and aggressive actions to protect the health of Hoosick Falls residents," Cuomo said afterward.

Besides the Superfund declaration, the Department of Environmental Conservation is classifying

perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), the contaminant found in the village's water supply, as a hazardous substance.

The actions allow the state to tap into its Superfund to investigate and clean up the contamination more quickly than waiting for a federal Superfund designation, Cuomo's office said. The state can also try to recover the cost from the responsible parties.

The Saint-Gobain plant is the suspected source of PFOA, which was detected in the village's water wells at levels exceeding those deemed safe by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Although the use of the chemical is being phased out, it is still used to make household and commercial products that resist heat, and repel oil, stains, grease, and water, such as nonstick cookware, stain-resistant carpets and fabric, and paper and cardboard food packaging, according to Cuomo's office.

Studies of people have associated exposure to PFOA with an increased risk for several health effects in the liver, immune system, thyroid gland, cholesterol levels, blood pressure during pregnancy, and kidney and testicular cancer.

The EPA recommends village residents don't drink the water or use it for cooking. Showering and bathing are acceptable, though children and people with skin conditions should avoid prolonged contact.

The discovery of the toxic chemical has disrupted lives and fanned fears in the small village, anxieties compounded by the conflicting and incomplete information about the water supply that had been released by village government, the state and EPA.

People are worried there's a correlation between the contaminant and family members and friends who have died from, or been diagnosed with, aggressive forms of cancer.

Homeowners and businesses have to make regular trips to the Top's Market store on Route 22 to pick up free bottled water as the crisis unfolds. A temporary carbon filtration system is now being installed at the municipal water treatment plant.

One longtime real estate agent says the phone has stopped ringing over the past several weeks for properties in the village, and two local banks have temporarily stopped writing new mortgages for homes.

Cuomo announced other steps that will be taken, including a health risk analysis by the state Health Department; blood testing for residents who request it; re-testing 24 private wells near the Saint-Gobain plant; installing water filtration systems at the school district, public health facilities and other community gathering places; and a hotline for residents to stay informed, 800-801-8092

Facin, the school superintendent, said the meeting with Cuomo was "productive and meaningful" and that the Superfund designation is a critical step.

The school's main campus on Route 22 isn't connected to the village's water system, and testing there has found no contamination. But, the chemical has been found in the water drawn

from a well serving the school district's bus garage a mile away.

Facin and others want a permanent solution that would replace the village's water supply with another source, such as the Tomhannock Reservoir that serves the city of Troy.

Ken Facin, superintendent of Hoosick Falls Central School District, holds up test results/DONNA ABBOTT-VLAHOS

State declaring Hoosick Falls plastics plant a state Superfund site

By Kimberly Howard Thursday, January 28th 2016

WRGB TV CBS NEWS 6

HOOSICK FALLS-- The chemical perfluorooctanoic acid or PFOA, which is linked to cancer and other health conditions and has also been found in the municipal water supply in Hoosick Falls, may be more dangerous than previously thought.

The Environmental Protection Agency is urging people who have private wells where the levels of PFOA have been found to be greater than 100 parts per trillion to not use that water for drinking or cooking.

That level is four times lower than what the EPA previously said was safe to drink. 400 parts per trillion had been the standard since 2009.

Gary and Daraine Niegoda have lived in Hoosick Falls for decades but as the full extent of what has become a water crisis has been realized life has become complicated.

"I mean you gotta brush your teeth with, you know, bottled water. I mean it's like you're camping," Daraine Niegoda said.

The couple is happy that the Saint Gobain Performance Plastics plant was deemed a state superfund site on Wednesday and so will eventually be cleaned up with state resources and money but they still have concerns.

"I've had a few problems. I don't really want to discuss them but I've had a few problems. [Daraine's] got a few problems right now that I'm kind of worried about," Gary Niegoda said.

Meanwhile, even though the well water at the Hoosick Falls Central School District has tested negative for PFOAs Superintendent Ken Facine says he is not taking any chances.

"We're going to put a carbon filtration system on our well, continue to test each month for PFOAs," Facine said.

The state, Facine says, will pay for that now that the superfund designation has been made in Hoosick Falls.

Meanwhile, Dr. Marcus Martinez, who believes his own cancer diagnosis is linked to the water in Hoosick Falls, hopes state funds can also be used for something more long term.

"We've seen a lot. We've definitely seen a lot of cancer here. There's no doubt about it," Martinez said. "If [the superfund designation] allows a health study to move along faster to start studying this area to see, you know, what's been happening here for years and what's going to happen moving forward because people certainly have been exposed."

The village is still on track to have a temporary water filtration system up and running by the end of February and a permanent water filtration system in place by October.

NEWS 10 ABC

Hoosick Falls concerned about long-term effects of contaminated water

By Anya Tucker Published: January 27, 2016, 6:52 pm Updated: January 27, 2016, 9:41 pm

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y. (NEWS10) – Folks in the village of Hoosick Falls remain concerned about what impact the contaminated water has had on their bodies over the years.

Two, large carbon filters were brought to the water department on Tuesday. The temporary filtration system was paid for by Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics. The company is being called the source of the PFOA contamination.

The filter is expected to filter 500,000 gallons of water per day. But the fears of contamination are still felt throughout the village, and it can still be seen on the ground.

Multiple rolls of Teflon tape rolls can be found not far from the Saint-Gobain plant. People in the village call it an old, illegal dump. There's no way of knowing if the chemical is still contained in them, but only a few yards away, more rolls were found near a stream.

But did they come from Saint-Gobain? And if they did, when and how did they get there?

The how and why and when isn't as important as the here and now for resident Doris Brooks. She grew up a few doors down from the plant. She said she was diagnosed with cancer three years ago.

"It's like a leukemia thing," she said. "It's in my lymph nodes. I'd like to know what caused it. Wouldn't you?"

Dr. Marcus Martinez also grew up in Hoosick Falls. He has a family practice in the village. He said he's been battling bronchial and liver cancer. He was never a smoker.

He suspects the water contamination may have led to his cancer diagnosis. He wants to see the state test the people in Hoosick Falls to see if cancer there has a higher rate than across the state.

As for the supposed dump site, Saint-Gobain sent the following statement:

"We do not know about the practices of our predecessors; however, we can say this is not a practice that has been engaged in under our ownership."

Dina Pokedoff/Saint-Gobain Spokesperson

Saint-Gobain purchased the plant in 1996.

NEWS 10 ABC

Despite filtration system, Hoosick Falls hesitant to use water

By Lindsay Nielsen Published: January 28, 2016, 5:24 pm Updated: January 28, 2016, 11:08 pm

HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y. (NEWS10) – Some progress has been made in the installation of a water filtration system in Hoosick Falls, but a lot of work is still left to be done.

People living in the village of Hoosick Falls have been living off bottled water for months, and they aren't happy with how the situation has been handled.

A temporary water filtration system was placed into cement and pipes were attached on Thursday, but it will be a while longer before people in the village can drink the water again. But even then, some said they won't drink it because they've been lied to too many times about the issue.

Gary and Daraine Niegoda said they feel like they've been camping for weeks. They haven't been able to use the village water since it was found to be contaminated with a chemical called PFOA.

Gary said he bought a carbon filter at the advice of his daughter when he noticed the water contained strange particles a few years ago.

In 2014, Michael Hickey tested the water on his own and found dangerous levels of PFOA. Hickey said he told the mayor about his findings, but people weren't told to stop drinking the water until the Environmental Protection Agency sent a letter to the mayor in December 2015.

"That's the attitude we've kind of gotten here," the Niegodas said. "'How bad can it be? It's no different than drinking out of a plastic bottle,' they said."

The Niegodas, however, did not want to say who made that assertion.

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation declared Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics as a superfund site, which is defined as a polluted location that needs a long-term response. Saint-Gobain has paid for the temporary filtration system.

"I don't understand that," Gary said. "If I was not guilty, I wouldn't be paying for somebody's

problems.”

The system was partially installed on Thursday.

“I still don’t know if I’m going to be drinking water because who’s to say after they clean up under the mill – is that going to take care of it?” the Niegodas questioned. “And how much will be removed by the filtration system?”

Mayor David Borge was not at the village hall on Thursday. NEWS10 ABC found him at his home, but he said he would speak on Friday.

Borge said the system will be running in about a month. The New York State Department of Health said they expect the system to be connected in two to three weeks, which is when water will be in the system. It will then be followed by a period of flushing of all the water lines to remove any residual PFOA in the system and testing to ensure the water is acceptable quality.

“Too late; doesn’t make much difference,” Gary said. “Well, she’s got a growth – a cyst on her kidney – that was bigger than a pear and that was, what, two years ago longer than that. I’ve had three GI bleeds, and I don’t know what they’re caused by.”

To learn more, visit the village website, [HERE](#).

The New York State Department of Health said residents can call the DOH at (518) 402-7950 to ask to be included in the testing. They can also log onto the DOH website, [HERE](#), to sign up. Blood testing and sampling will begin in February.

In addition, anyone concerned about the ongoing water issue can go to a public town hall in Bennington, Vt. Famous environmental activist Erin Brockovich will be at Bennington College from noon to 2 p.m. on Saturday, January 30 in the Greenfield Auditorium. She will share her experiences dealing with water contamination.

News 13 NBC

Hoosick Falls schools take extra steps to ensure clean water

WNYT Staff

Updated: 01/28/2016 6:18 PM

HOOSICK FALLS - It's not just the municipal water supply in Hoosick Falls that's tested positive for PFOA. Many private wells also came back with the cancer causing chemical.

From private homes to schools, everyone wants to make sure the right steps are being taken to make sure their water is safe.

Hoosick Falls K through 12 is one building, serviced by an underground well 145 feet below.

"We have tested our water. We are testing our water every month," noted Hoosick Falls Superintendent Kenneth Facin.

The water is clean from PFOA, according to Facin. However, he says he's not taking anything for granted -- he'll be installing a carbon filtration system to make sure the kids, staff and parents continue to drink clean water.

"There's been no PFOA detected in our water. But as a preventative measure, we want to have that system on," acknowledged Facin.

PFOA, a man made chemical that's been linked to cancer, was found in the Hoosick Falls municipal water supply. Private wells, not too far from the school have also tested positive for PFOA.

"Our bus facility, which is 1.2 miles up the road, did test positive for PFOA. 2535

Saint Gobain, a plastics company in town is being looked at as the possible source. The state designated it as a superfund site on Wednesday. Facin says that declaration opens up state funds to pay for the school's filtration system.

"The governor said he would pay for the system at the school and the system on private wells, which is really a powerful release of resources," Facin pointed out.

By the way the EPA says if you have a private well and it's been tested positive for PFOA at 100 parts per trillion or more, don't drink the water, and take advantage of free water at Tops Supermarket paid for by Saint Gobain. The agency says if your private well has not been tested, contact the state Department of Health. In the meantime, they suggest you get the

Free bottled water as well.

Erin Brockovich to convene town hall meeting on water pollution, tour Hoosick Falls

By Edward Damon

Berkshire eagle

01/28/2016

BENNINGTON — Erin Brockovich, the famous environmental and consumer activist, will speak at Bennington College on Saturday about water contamination in nearby Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

The town hall meeting, announced Thursday by the New York City law firm Brockovich consults with, will be at the college's Greenwall Auditorium between noon and 2 p.m. The meeting is free and open to the public, but seating is on a first come, first serve basis and subject to capacity. For directions to the auditorium, visit: www.benningtondance.org/greenwall.html.

In addition to speaking about her experiences with water contamination, Brockovich will also

tour the village where potentially dangerous levels of perfluorooctanoic acid, often called PFOA or C8, was found in the water supply serving some 4,900 people.

"Open meetings are a great way for us to meet community members," Robin Greenwall, at attorney with Weitz & Luxenberg who heads the firm's Environmental, Toxic Tort & Consumer Protection litigation unit, told the Banner on Thursday.

Brochovich, who was portrayed by Julia Roberts in a 2000 biographical film carrying her name, maintains a website and, according to Greenwall, receives messages from concerned people living around the country. Brochovich has been contacted by concerned Hoosick Falls residents, Greenwall said, and they both decided it would be a good idea to organize a meeting in the area.

Since earlier this month, Brochovich and her legal team with Weitz & Luxenberg have been studying causes and effects of PFOA, a synthetic substance formerly used in manufacturing products like no-stick cookware, dental floss and electrical insulation.

The investigation was conducted "to allow the firm to seek justice for affected residents from those responsible for the contamination," according to Greenwall.

PFOA was first found in the water supply in 2014 after a concerned resident paid to have water samples tested. Testing found PFOA levels above the EPA's recommended limit for human consumption. High levels were found at the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastic property at 14 McCaffrey St.

The EPA issued a statement in December 2015 warning residents not to drink or cook with the water and limit exposure as much as possible.

In a wide sweeping action plan announced by Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo this week, the McCaffrey Street facility was added to the list of state Superfund sites, a move that unlocks money for a cleanup. The state has also requested the area be listed as a federal Superfund Site. The EPA says a full investigation is necessary to determine how far the contamination has spread in the groundwater and what company caused the contamination.

Saint-Gobain, the French multinational corporation that has owned the McCaffrey Street site since the mid 1990s, says PFOA has not been manufactured there. But the company has been paying for bottled water for residents and will pay for carbon filters for the village.

SENATOR SCHUMER NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: CONTACT: Jason Kaplan

January 28, 2016

202-224-7433

SCHUMER URGES SAINT-GOBAIN TO BE TRANSPARENT AND TO PROACTIVELY COOPERATE WITH EPA/DEC – AND NOT TO STONEWALL, STALL AND LITIGATE WHEN

IT COMES TO DEFINING EXTENT OF PFOA CONTAMINATION AND EXECUTING CLEAN-UP

SENATOR URGES COMPANY TO IMMEDIATELY AGREE TO A COMPREHENSIVE & AGGRESSIVE WATER TESTING PLAN FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DRINKING WATER SOURCES, SAYING COMPANY'S NUMBER ONE PRIORITY MUST BE TO FULLY COOPERATE WITH FEDS, STATE, & LOCAL OFFICIALS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF PFOA CONTAMINATION AND CLEAN IT UP

Recent Discovery Of Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) In Hoosick Falls, NY Could Pose Environmental & Health Risks To The Hoosick Falls Community

Schumer: A Pall of Uncertainty and Fear is Hanging Over Hoosick Falls and Only a Cooperative and Transparent Saint-Gobain Can Clear That Up; There Can Be No Foot-Dragging or Stonewalling When it Comes to Detailing the PFOA Contamination and Cleaning it Up

In a letter to Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics President and CEO Tom Kinisky, U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer today urged Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics to work “promptly, proactively and transparently” with both federal and state environmental officials – and not to “litigate, stonewall, stall and frustrate” – to define and clean-up the Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination in Hoosick Falls, NY.

PFOA is a man-made chemical used to make non-stick and other household and commercial products that are heat-resistant and repel grease and water. However, PFOA exposure has been linked to increased health risks, including birth defects and cancers that impact organs like the kidneys and thyroid. Schumer said that because PFOA was used to manufacture products for an extended period of time, both before and after Saint-Gobain's ownership of the Hoosick Falls facility at McCaffrey Street, it is critical that the company cooperates with all federal, state and local stakeholders – including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) – to define the precise source and nature of the contamination and the risk it may pose to the environment and human health in the region.

Following a rundown of the recent discovery of elevated levels of the highly toxic chemical PFOA in various drinking water sources and EPA's order not to consume or cook with this water, Schumer wrote in his letter:

“These developments, and others, have cast a pall of uncertainty and fear over the Hoosick Falls community, with wide ranging impacts from health and emotional well-being to the local economy. The only way that this uncertainty and fear can be addressed is by speedily defining all potential sources of the contamination, the nature of the contamination, the threat the contamination poses to human health and how far it has spread. Then, it must be cleaned up . . . And on all these matters the speedy cooperation of Saint-Gobain is essential.

I write, therefore, to urge Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics to work promptly, proactively and transparently with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to define and clean-up the perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination in Hoosick Falls. It is absolutely crucial that Saint-Gobain maximally cooperate with all federal, state, and local stakeholders to address this situation and the risk it poses to our environment and human health in the region.

While it is possible within the enforcement process to stall for time, to litigate, to stonewall, to stall and to frustrate – as other polluting companies have chosen that route – the urgency of this situation cries out against Saint-Gobain using that option. From experience in other similarly-impacted communities in New York, I know that working cooperatively and transparently to confront this challenge is in the best interests of both the people of Hoosick Falls and Saint-Gobain,” said Schumer.

Saint-Gobain has had a presence in the Hoosick Falls area since 1999, when they first purchased the plant on McCaffrey Street. However, the recent discovery of PFOA water contamination in the area has many residents concerned for their health and safety, as this dangerous chemical has been linked to numerous health risks and was used to manufacture products for an extended period of time at the McCaffrey Street plant. Schumer explained that, according to the EPA, PFOA levels of more than 400 parts per trillion (PPT), are considered unsafe for consumption. Schumer said this is concerning because, in June 2015, the four samples of drinking water collected from the public water supply in Hoosick Falls contained more than 600ppt. In addition, groundwater testing samples at the Saint-Gobain facility were found to have levels as high as 18,000ppt.

These initial water testing results have many local residents and officials in the Hoosick Falls area worried, as the Saint-Gobain plant is located only a short distance away from the community’s water treatment facility. According to a recent report from The New York Times, companies that were previously found to be using PFOA noted that the harmful chemical should be incinerated or sent to chemical-waste facilities, rather than flushed into surface water or sewers because of the potential environmental and health risks. Schumer said the particularly high level of 18,000ppt PFOA contamination found in local groundwater testing results means a wide variety of environmental and health risks could impact the Hoosick Falls community.

Schumer said this contamination needs to be remediated as soon as possible, which is why he is urging Saint-Gobain to work with the federal EPA, NYS DEC and local stakeholders to determine the full size and scope of this contamination, in order to better assess the threats to the community and begin the clean-up process as soon as possible. Schumer is therefore pushing the company to agree to an aggressive and comprehensive testing regime to define the extent of the pollution – and not to drag out the process via litigation, stalling and lack of transparency. Schumer said it is essential that Saint-Gobain pledge to support the clean-up efforts so that the community may recover quickly and with minimal threat to the environment and residents.

“Saint-Gobain should be an open book when it comes to delineating the sources of contamination and an open check book when it comes to pollution clean-up,” said Senator Schumer, “should that process clearly show them the responsible party.”

Schumer said that while Saint-Gobain has taken steps to assist the community, more must be done. And fast. Schumer said the company’s purchasing of drinking water for residents and its paying for the planned installation of both a temporary filter and a permanent carbon-filter system at the village treatment plant that would remove PFOA from the water is a great start that must be turned into long-term solutions. Schumer said the scope of the contamination must be determined and the pollution removed in order for the physical and economic health of the Town of Hoosick Falls to be truly addressed.

A copy of Schumer’s letter to the company appears below:

As you are aware, an urgent public health crisis has developed in Hoosick Falls, NY involving the unfortunate discovery of elevated levels of the highly toxic chemical perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in area drinking water sources. This situation has appropriately attracted the attention of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which on November 25, 2015 officially recommended “that people not drink the water from the Hoosick Falls public water supply or use it for cooking.” More recently the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation asked the EPA to list certain areas in and around Saint-Gobain facilities, which used PFOA in its manufacturing process for many years, on the federal Superfund list. And, just yesterday, the state Department of Environmental Conservation took further action adding the area to the state’s Superfund list.

These developments, and others, have cast a pall of uncertainty and fear over the Hoosick Falls community, with wide ranging impacts from health and emotional well-being to the local economy. The only way that this uncertainty and fear can be addressed is by speedily defining

all potential sources of the contamination, the nature of the contamination, the threat the contamination poses to human health and how far it has spread. Then, it must be cleaned up – and paid for by those responsible for causing the pollution. And on all these matters the immediate cooperation of Saint-Gobain is essential.

I write, therefore, to urge Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics to work promptly, proactively and transparently with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to define and clean-up the perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contamination in Hoosick Falls. It is absolutely crucial that Saint-Gobain maximally cooperate with all federal, state, and local stakeholders to address this situation and the risk it poses to our environment and human health in the region.

While it is possible within the enforcement process to stall for time, to litigate, to stonewall and frustrate – and, unfortunately, other polluting companies have chosen that route – the urgency of this situation cries out against Saint-Gobain using that option. From experience in other similarly-impacted communities in New York, I know that working cooperatively and transparently to confront this challenge is in the best interests of both the people of Hoosick Falls and Saint-Gobain.

As you know, Saint-Gobain has had a presence in the Hoosick Falls, New York area since 1999, when they purchased the plant on McCaffrey Street. The McCaffrey Street plant, which is located only a short distance away from the community's water treatment facility, used PFOA to manufacture products for an extended period of time, both before and after Saint-Gobain's ownership. According to the EPA, PFOA levels of more than 400 parts per trillion (PPT), are considered unsafe for consumption. On June 4, 2015, four samples of drinking water were collected from the public water supply in Hoosick Falls. These sample contained more than 600ppt, while additional groundwater testing at the Saint-Gobain facility were found to have levels as high as 18,000 ppt. This high level of PFOA contamination presents a wide variety of environmental and health risks to the Hoosick Falls community, which needs to be remediated as soon as possible.

Now that enforcement actions have commenced, it is imperative that Saint-Gobain work with the Hoosick Falls community, the EPA, and the DEC to develop a plan to ensure that the PFOA contamination can be remedied as soon as possible. I appreciate the steps that Saint-Gobain has taken to assist the community, for example, by purchasing drinking water for residents and by paying for the planned installation of both a temporary filter and a permanent carbon-filter system at the village treatment plant that would remove PFOA from the water. That is an important start, but it is by no means sufficient. Specifically, Hoosick Falls must have an aggressive and comprehensive testing regime that covers public and private drinking water sources -- to define the scope and content of the pollution. All sources must be identified and those sources require regular monitoring. Further, if a pollution plume exists, it must be precisely defined and then remediated.

As mentioned above, Saint-Gobain is in a unique position to move this community from uncertainty to certainty. This is best accomplished via a cooperative and speedy effort to define the facts – and by pledging to support the clean-up efforts so that the community may recover as soon as possible. Saint-Gobain has been a valuable employer in upstate New York, and your assistance in delivering clean water to the people of Hoosick Falls is appreciated, but the scope of the contamination must be determined and the pollution removed to restore the physical and economic health of Hoosick Falls. Thank you for your attention to this important request. I look forward to working with your company to address these concerns.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Schumer

United States Senator

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TIMES UNION

Erin Brockovich to meet with Hoosick Falls residents

By Rick Karlin, Capitol Bureau on January 28, 2016 at 1:40 PM

The state on Wednesday unveiled a plan to deal with water pollution in Hoosick Falls including naming it a state Superfund site.

Now, the nationally known tort firm, Weitz & Luxenberg, which has been looking for potential litigants, is bringing environmental activist Erin Brockovich to town.

Brockovich, who helped propel a case against Pacific Gas & Electric in the 1990s and was depicted by Julia Roberts in a movie about her life, has worked with Weitz & Luxenberg before, including a 2009 visit to Ravena when residents were worried about mercury emissions from a concrete plant there.

Here are the details on her visit which will also include a public meeting in Bennington, Vt., which is a larger town a few miles away:

Environmental activist Erin Brockovich, together with a team of Weitz & Luxenberg attorneys, look forward to meeting with victims of the Hoosick Falls, New York PFOA groundwater contamination on Saturday, January 30, said the nationally known personal injury and mass tort law firm.

This community meeting will be held between noon and 2 p.m. in the Greenwall Auditorium at Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, 15 minutes away from Hoosick Falls. Here are directions to the Auditorium: <http://www.benningtondance.org/greenwall.html>.

Ms. Brockovich also plans to visit the stricken upstate New York town for a tour, followed by a discussion at the Auditorium with residents about the local water contamination. She will be accompanied by Weitz & Luxenberg's Robin L. Greenwald, who heads the firm's Environmental, Toxic Tort & Consumer Protection litigation unit, and other attorneys from the firm.

Ms. Brockovich, a long time environmental advocate, will share her experiences dealing with water contamination. Weitz & Luxenberg will discuss the legal options and remedies available to Hoosick Falls clients and other residents who seek assistance, the firm announced.

PFOA Contamination Making Residents Sick

Ms. Brockovich and Weitz & Luxenberg have been investigating suspected causes and consequences of the PFOA water contamination problem affecting Hoosick Falls since early January, said Ms. Greenwald. "This investigation was conducted to allow us to seek justice for the affected residents from those responsible for the contamination," she stated.

PFOA is a synthetic substance used in the manufacture of no-stick cookware, dental floss, electrical insulation and other familiar products.

The municipal water supply in Hoosick Falls has been found to contain potentially dangerous levels of PFOA. Some residents of the town have reported falling ill after using this water for drinking and cooking.

Chronic PFOA exposure has been linked to testicular cancer, kidney cancer, thyroid disease, high cholesterol, ulcerative colitis and pregnancy-induced hypertension. Studies suggest other possible health consequences including a possible connection to pancreatic cancer.

EPA Also Looking Into PFOA Problem

Ms. Brockovich's visit comes after a January 14 public meeting that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted. Officials with the New York State Department of Health and Department of Environmental Conservation also attended that meeting, stated Weitz & Luxenberg.

According to the Albany, New York, Times Union newspaper, angry and frustrated residents filled the auditorium looking for answers and solutions.

EPA Regional Administrator Judith Enck led the meeting and apologized to residents for the misery they are enduring.

"I'm very, very sorry that you have been going through this," the Times Union quoted Ms. Enck as saying. "I'm sorry that we don't know how long you have been drinking contaminated water.... Action should be taken to protect your health."

State officials at the meeting announced that they had requested that the EPA place the suspected major source of Hoosick Falls PFOA contamination on the EPA's Superfund cleanup site list. EPA officials announced that the earliest that Hoosick Falls could be considered for Superfund status would be in the fall of 2016, said the firm.

For more information, visit the Weitz & Luxenberg Hoosick Falls webpage at <http://hoosickfallslawsuit.com>

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